MANY DRUNKARDS IN DRY TERRITORY

House yesterday by committees and placed on the calendar were; Creating

saking read work from the Board of Supervisors; the measures increasing the powers of the State Board of Health; imposing a license tax of \$50 on pilots on pilots.

Annexation Bill Hearing. What is generally called the Rich-mond-Manchester annexation bill went

mond-Manchester annexation bill went to the Senate from the House, which it has already passed; was referred to the Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns, and was set for a hearing at 10 o'clock to-merrow morning.

The crop of new bills is growing less. Seven were introduced in the Senate yeşterday and nine in the House. One of the former was a bill by Senator Strode applying the provisions of the national employers' liability law to Virginia. Another was visions of the national employers lia-bility law to Virginia. Another was a measure by Senator Holt, forbid-ding boards of directors or boards of visitors to elect one of their number to a position of emolument within their gift. This is a result of the late election for Superintendent of the Penitentiary.

SENATE

At the customary hour, the Senate convened yesterday with President Pro Tem. Echols in the chair.

In the absence of a chaplain, Senator Parks, of Page, delivered an elequent and impressive prayer, expressing the hope that the Senators might "lay aside all thoughts of personal asgrandisement, and so legislate as to be commended by the people for devotion to their welfare and the common good."

Communications from the House in reference to various House bills were received.

Favorable reports were received on the following bills: Senator Hotts bill to make the term of the Commonwealth's Attorney of Newport News four years, his compensation not to exceed \$1,600; Senator Elam's bill permitting the town of Clarksville to purchase outstanding bridge certing the supervisors of Mecklenburg county to nurchase the highway toll bridge and the problem of maintenance, in them that they more maintenance, in them that they more maintenance, in them that they more of maintenance, in them that they more maintenance, in them that they may the the tall not left that tolls might be imported to the fell that tolls might be into the maintenance, in them that they may the the payment of tolls. In such localities, under present conditions, he felt that tolls might be into that they in the value of the value of the two toll reads, and there he felit that tolls might be into the maintenance, in them that they of the such that tolls might be into the maintenance in them that they of these customed to toll reads, and there he felit that tolls might be into the time project might be castred out with better

permitting the town of Clarksville to purchase outstanding bridge certifi-cates; Senator Elam's bill authorizing the supervisors of Mecklenburg coun-ty to purchase the highway toll bridge at Clarksville; Senator Harman's bill amending an act to incorporate the town of Honaker; Senator Gayle's bill fixing rates for the commensation fixing rates for the compensation of clerks, sheriffs, and Commonwealth's ciergs, sherins, and Commonweatins Attorneys; Senator Holland's bill au-thorizing the Council of Suffolk to borrow money and issue bonds for the payment thereof. Governor's Message Received.

Secretary Owen presented a mes-sage from the Executive in regard to a claim against the Federal govern-ment for unauthorized use of lands

ment for unauthorized use of lands ceded to to it by Virginia at the be-ginning of the nation.

On motion of Senator Halsey, of Hynchburg, who deemed the matter of great importance to the State, the message was referred and 1,000 copies ordered to be printed.

Senator Thornton's bill as to the number of commissioners in chancery

number of commissioners in chancery, after several routine amendments, was

given the final assent of the Senate.
Senator Hart's bill providing that
in cases of non-support a wife may
testify against her husband; Senator Holt's bill providing separate dele-gates for Elizabeth City and Accomac; Senator Lesner's bill providing for the regulation and inspection of public laundries—all these received their jast reading and were passed. Senator Hart, of Roanoke, offered a resolution authorizing the Auditor of Public Accounts to draw on the Treas-

Public Accounts to draw on the Treas-ury for a sum not exceeding \$8,500 to defray the contingent expenses of the Senate. It was passed. Senator Wickham, of Henrico, of-fered a resolution changing the Sen-ate rules, so as to empower the Com-mittee on Nominations to extend its

jurisdiction to nominations made by the State Board of Education. The resolution was adopted. Senator Strode, of Amherst, took the

chair.

State Law Examiners.

On the second reading of Senator Gravatt's bill to provide a board of State law examiners, the patron of the bill explained its purport.

Senator Folkes, of Richmond city, did not think that a body of examiners should be created to spend miteage out of the pockets of young men trying to get into the professions.

Senator Gravatt, of Caroline, explained that the fee proposed to be

Senator Gravatt, of Caroline, explained that the fee proposed to be charged is much loss than that in many other States. The bill went to third reading.

Senator Echols, of Staunton, called up for immediate passage his bill authorizing Augusta county to establish a fund for the maintenance of its lish a fund for the maintenance Senator Echols, of Staunton, called up for immediate passage his bill authorizing Augusta county to establish a fund for the maintenance of its good roads, built in part with State aid, the fund to be raised by means of tolls charged for use of the road. He explained that some provision was necessary for maintenance, and that the under the circumstances seemed. this, under the circumstances, seemed

this, under the circumstances, seemed the only feasible mode. He pointed out that the toll was simply for the expenses of maintenance.

Senator Ward, of Winchester, explained that a somewhat similar condition had existed in his county.

Senator Sims, of Louisa, was of opinion that the question of what system the State should adopt for the maintenance of good roads was a most important one. On broad grounds he would be inclined to oppose the bill pending, because it seemed to him that the good roads movement would become so unpopular as to be unsuccessful if the people everywhere had cessful if the people everywhere had to pay tolls on a road built in part

COUGHING BURST

BLOOD VESSEL Says Danger Avoided and Cures Coughs in 5 Hours.

A writer for the medical press states that coughing is responsible for the burst of the coughing of the coughing is responsible for the burst of the coughing is responsible for the burst of the coughing is responsible for the burst of the coughing of the burst of the coughing is responsible for the burst of the coughing of the population of the coughing is responsible for the burst of the coughing of the population of the coughing of the population of the cought of the coughing of the population of the cought of the coughing of the population of the cought of the coughing of the population of the cought of the coug



with the Ara-Notch in place of the bothersome buttonhole 15c. each-2 for 25c.

Cluett, Peabody & Co., Makers ARROW CUFFS 25c. a Pair

out of their own contributed public funds.

Tolls Usual in Valley. Yet, he thought, some counties are so accustomed to the building of good roads and so familiar with the problem of maintenance in them that

passed.
On motion of Senator Halsey, of Lynchourg, adjournment took place at 1:55 o'clock.

HOUSE

Rev. E. C. Buck, a member of the House from Washington county, offered prayer when the body was called to order yesterday.

Among the Senate bills reported as passed by that body was the one donating the corner of the Capitol Square, which was referred to the Committee on Public Property.

Several bills were reported from the committees. The Committee on General Laws reported the bills enlarging the powers of the State Board of Health.

Internal Navigation came the bill cre-ating a road board for Henrico coun-ty, and that allowing the Washington

ty, and that allowing the Washington and Leesburg Turnpike Company to construct its road along part of a former public highway.

The Finance Committee reported a bill levying a \$50 license tax on pilots. On motion of Mr. Bowman, or Roanoke, the usual order was drawn on the State Auditor for a warrant for the payment of the contingent expenses of the Legislature.

Governor's Message.

Secretary Owen brought the message from the Governor, which was read and referred to the Committee on Courts of Justice. On motion of Mr. Jennings, 500 copies of the mess

on Courts of Justice. On motion of Mr. Jennings, 500 copies of the message and accompanying documents were ordered printed.

Mr. Parr, of Patrick, asked that his proposed amendment to the Constitution be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. On motion of Mr. Page, of Hanover, both of the amendments went to that committee. The calendar having been reached, House bill No. 1 was again passed by.

Bills Are Passed.

The following House bills were passed on their third and final reading:

ing: No. 5, providing for certain sanitary No. 5, providing for certain sanitary arrangements to be placed in work-shops and factories. Patron, Mr. Cox. No. 11, increasing the number or Commissioners of the Revenue in cer-tain counties. Patron, Mr. Wissler.

No. 18, to exempt the United States from taxes on deeds when buying Virginia land. Patron, Mr. White.

No. 20, appropriating \$3,430, as usual, to aid in caring for a number of Confederate cemeteries throughout the State. Of this amount, Richmond gets \$1,000—\$500 each for Hollywood and Oakwood. Patron, Mr. Jennings, No. 21, to authorize the Sinking Fund Commissioners to purchase fractional certificates outstanding of the Riddleberger and Century issues. Patron, Mr. Daniel.

There was practically no opposition to any of these bills.

to any of these bills

to any of these bills.

Second Reading Bills.

Bills were then called on their second reading, passed and ordered to their engrossment, as follows:

No. 19, to direct the State Board of Charities and Correction to ascertain facts regarding weak-minded persons other than the insane and epileptics throughout the State. Patron, Mr. Stearnes.

No. 24, to make a closed season from March 15 to October 1 in Princess Anne and Grayson counties for mink, muskrat and otter. Patron, Mr. Baum.

No. 25, to amend the charter of the

town of Salem. Patron, Mr. Bowman. No. 26, to provide a new charter for the town of Wytheville. Patron, Mr. Robinson.

guage. Patron, Mr. Johnson, of Rus

No. 37, exempting registered practic-No. 37, exempting registered practice, for pharmacists from jury service. Patron, Mr. Moncure, of Alexandria. No. 38, to suspend sentence and to allow ball in certain cases. Patron, Mr. White.

No. 39, to give notice of thirty days on motion to correct mistakes in land matters. Patron, Mr. Stephenson, of Bath.

Bath.
No. 42, to require the assessed value of a bank's real estate to be deducted from its assets.
Nos. 44, 45, 46, 47 and 48, all bills allowing different magisterial districts in Norfolk county to borrow money for school purposes. Patrons, Mr. Owens and Mr. Silvester.

Punish Election Frauds.

No. 49, making election frauds felonies. Patron, Mr. Keyser.
No. 50, amending the road law of Culpeper county. Patron, Mr. Bell.
No. 51, repealing an act declaring Cowpasture River a public highway. Patron, Mr. Stephenson, of Bath.
No. 52, allowing courts to appoint land assessors in vacation. Patron, Mr. Good.

books to be replaced thereon. Patron, Mr. Spessard, by request. No. 55, appropriating \$2,845 to pay

a deficit on the construction of the Swanson building at the Virginia School for the Deaf and the Blind. Patrons, Mr. Templeton and Mr. Kem-

or. No. 56, the usual bills allowing the No. 56, the usual bills allowing the funding of the old public debt.

No. 57, to provide that books of curry and survey shall be kept in clerks' offices or other safe places. Patron, Mr. Stephenson, of Bath. No. 58, to make venire facias and returns on same matters of public record. Patron, Mr. White.

Most of these measures went through without objection. However, there were explanations and arguments on some points.

Drunkards in Dry Towns.

Brunkards in Dry Towns.

Mr. Oliver, of Fairfax, wanted to add inebriates to those persons to be looked into by the State Board of Charities. Mr. Williams, of Glies, inquired who he meant to define as ine-briates. Mr. Oliver said he lived in what is supposed to be a dry town, and that, as is always the case in such communities, there were a large number of confirmed drunkards. He said he desired statistics on this subject. His amendment was lost.

On the bill exempting pharmacists from jury service, Mr. Yairell, of Greenesville, asked who are exempt now from such service. Mr. Page, of Hanover, said: "Everybody excepting pharmacists." Mr. Oliver said that pharmacists are exempt now while on duty, and that the present law works a hardship in cases where there are but two men, one of whom might have to work continuously while the other was on a jury

to work continuously while the othe

was on a jury.

Quite a controversy arose from the Quite a controversy arose from the bill regarding the Cowpasture River. In 1822 the Legislature declared this stream a public highway, and the present bill is to repeal that action. Mr. Page, of Hanover, objected to the bill and asked for further time, so that parties might be heard. The patron, Mr. Stephenson, of Bath, said he hoped Mr. Page would be frank enough to say that he represents a few fishermen who want to fish from other popie's land. Any one, he said, can get permission to fish, but the owners object to people fishing without asking permission. permission.

Rights of People.

In an eloquent reply Mr. Page said that he represented all the people of Virginia and that the Commonwealth should not yote away its invested rights. However, the majority was against him, and his motion to pass by was voted down and the bill ordered to its engrossment. Referring to the bill appropriating

Referring to the bill appropriating money to pay a deficit to the Deaf and Blind School, Mr. Bowman, of Roanoke, said that he had been serving on the Finance Committee for ten years, and that from his observation this school is one of the most economically administered of the State's institutions.

The bill requiring surveyors' records to be kept in clerks' offices or other safe places caused a good deal of talk. However, it finally passed its second reading without amendment.

eading without amendment. At 2:11 the House adjourned.

Senate Bills

By Mr. Parks: A bill to amend and re-en-act section 1 of an acc entitled an act to provide for working and keeping in repair the public roads and bridges in Page county. By Mr. Halsey: A bill providing for the election in the year isla, and thereafter, of the members of the State Corporation Com-mission by the qualified voters of the State, and providing for their terms and commis-sions.

By Mr. Holt: A bill to prohibit any board of directors or board of visitors of any State or public institution to elect one of its members to a salaried position.

By Mr. Sims: A bill to authorize the city of the coupon or reg-

By Mr. Sims: A bill to authorize the city of Fredericksburg to issue coupon or registered bonds of the city tor the purpose of enabling the city to appropriate \$20,000 cash toward the establishment at or near the city of the State Normal and Industrial School for Women.

By Mr. Holt: A bill to prescribe what number of the board of directors, board of visitors or board of governors of any State or public institution may reside in any one county or city.

By Mr. Strode: A bill to regulate and define the liability of common carriers for injuries to their employes from neillgence.

By Mr. Tucker: A bill to provide in actions of tort for charging two or more defendants, jointly, in one or more counts in a declaration, and separately, in other counts.

House Bills

To Committee on Finance,
By Mr. Byrd: A bill to amend and reenact section 46 of an act to put into effective operation the provisions of the Constitution relating to the creation, appointment
and organization of the State Corporation
Commission: its jurisdiction, powers, furgitions and duties; the qualifications of the
members and officers thereof, their appointment and salaries; the location of its offices
and places and times of its public sessions;
its writs, processes, orders, findings and
judgments, and its expenses, etc., approved April 15, 1993.
To the Committee on Schools and Colleges.
By Mr. Houston: A bill to amend and reenact section 1825 of the Code of Virginia,
as heretofore amended, in reference to the
appointment of school trustees in cities and
towns constituting separate school districts.
To Committee on General Lews.

as nection and an analysis of the constitution of Virginia and polynthem taxes and not redeemed by the Committee on General Lews.

By Mr. White: A bill one perpel chapter 52 of the Acts of 1906, authorizing the sale of lots purchased by the Commitment taxes and not redeemed within four years or more.

To Committee on Privileges and Elections.

By Mr. Parr: A joint resolution proposing an amendment of section 28 of the Constitution of Virginia and providing for publishing said amendment, and certifying the same to the next session of the General Assembly.

Let us show you our Diamond stock. J. S. JAMES, JEWELER AND OPTICIAN,

RELIABLE ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

AGAINST NATION

Governor Hands Uncle Sam Little Bill for Eighty

VIOLATION OF CONTRACT

Land Ceded by Virginia Was Diverted to Local

Though reading more like a chapter from a highly-colored novel of ad-venture than like a State paper, the special message sent yesterday by Governor Swansen to the General Assembly, upon consideration of the accompanying documents, impresses the companying documents, impresses the reader with the probability of the validity of the claim. In addition, the statement of the Governor that Dr. Fulton's statement "appears to establish its justice and legality" is prima facie evidence that there is something

that this is a will-o'-the-wisp of re-cent knowledge, for forty years ago the State's first Superintendent of Public Instruction, Dr. William H. Ruffner, was calling the attention of the Legislature of Virginia to the matter. But the very existence of the claim had been forgotten when Mr. Fergleston took hold of the matter. Eggleston took hold of the matter, and, enlisting the services of Dr. Fulton, has succeeded in bringing into tangible form what may result in putting a dozen million dollars, perhaps more, in the Treasury of the Commonwealth.

The Fulton Letter,

"In the spring of the year 1997 you called my attention to the statements published by your predecessor in office, the late Dr. William II. Ruffner, in his first, second and third annual reports, as Superintendent of Public Instruction (1871-1873), regarding the Instruction (1871-1873), regarding the Chic River, which lands northwest of the Ohio River, which lands she ceded, under certain conditions, to the United States of Virginia in the lands northwest of the Ohio River, which lands she ceded, under certain conditions, to the United States, in 1784. Soon after this conversation, in June, 1997, you requested me to make an examination of the matter to which Dr. Ruffner referred, and you supplied me with copies of fullon. It appears that a total of contribute for the angle of the public instruction; Mind and provided by Virginia were formed the Cates of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michallinois, M

matter to which Dr. Ruffiner referred, and you supplied me with copies of the reports above mentioned, and gave supplied me with copies of the reports above mentioned, and gave many helpful suggestions.

"The matter has had my most careful consideration. I have sought original sources of information, as well as the opinions of statesmen and writers which might throw light upon the subject. While its various ramifications have del many directions, have subject. While its various ramifications have led in many directions, have tended over a long historical period, it trust that the essential facts which should form the basis of a correct judgment are shown with sufficient clearness in the condensed statement herewith presented.

The lands wrongfully diverted is the paper submitted by Dr. Ruffiner happer submitted by Dr. Fullon. It appears that a total of 18,868,212 acres of land and \$2,953,654.

To, derived from the sale of land, a \$2,953,654.

To, derived from the sale of lands, were devoted entirely to local uses. These mance thereof, either wholly or in part, shall be eligible during his term of office, or for one year thereafter, to support or maintenance thereof, cither whoily or in part, shall be eligible during his term of devoted entirely to local uses. These devoted entirely to local uses. These also office, or for one year thereafter, to shelp during his term of office, or for one year thereafter, to support or maintenance thereof, cither whoily or in part, shall be eligible during his term of devoted entirely to local uses. These also office, or for one year thereafter, to shelp during his term of devoted entirely to local uses, construction of catally improvement of local roads and content for local purposes.

The value of this land donated to local uses, computed at \$2 an acre, the refersed for local uses, computed at \$2 an acre, the refersed for local value of the support or maintenance thereof, cither whoily or in part, shall be eligible during his term of devoted entirely to local uses, constructi as the opinions of statesmen and writters which might throw light upon the subject. While its various ramifications have ed I amany directions, have subject. While its various ramifications have led in many directions, have tended over a long historical period. I trust that the essential facts which should form the basis of a correct judgment are shown with sufficient clearness in the condensed statement herewith presented.

"In this statement. I have brought together in proper sequence certain well-known historical facts, and have made references to the authorities consulted.

"The subject is of more than acataly interest since it involves cases."

"The subject is of more than academic interest, since it involves questions of right and justice and patriotlem, and concerns the great State or Virginia in her relations to her sister States, and to the republic, "You are at therety to use this paper in any way which you may think proper."

proper." Letter of Transmission.

quiry, which have been carefully pursued since that time.
"I transmit herewith a letter from Dr. Fulton, with accompanying documents, for your consideration, and for such action as you may think the interests of the State demand."

History of Claim.

Briefly stated, the higtory of the claim as told in the message of the Governor and in the accompanying report by Dr. Fulton, is as follows:

The first settlements of the English upon the Atlantic coast of North America, were made under charters or ica were made under charters or grants from the British crown. That grants from the British crown. That at Janiestown was under a charter given in 1609 by King James I. Later he granted to the London Company a second charter, in which he bounded Virginia as being that part of America from the point of land called "Cape," or "Point, Comfort," all along the seacoast to the northward 200 miles, and from said Cape Comfort all along the seacoast to the southward. miles, and from said Cape Comfort all along the seacoast to the southward 200 miles, with all the land lying between these points from the Atlantic to the Pacific. When Virginia asserted her independence and organized her government as a sovereign State in 1776, she reaffirmed her charter right to this territory, excepting those lands already released in charters to Maryland, Pennsylvania, North and South Carolina. At this time the western boundary was the Mississippi River. Actings under instructions from the boundary was the Mississippi River.

Acting under instructions from the Governor and Council of Virginia, dated January 2, 1778, George Rogers Clark, in command of Virginia troops, put in the field by Virginia, in 1778 and 1779, captured all the British posts in the territory northwest of the Onto, excepting those in the extreme North on the Great Lakes, and held the territory from the Ohio to the Lakes in the State's name. in the State's name.

Three-Fold Claim.

Thus it will be seen that all this territory belonged to Virginia from three standpoints—by charter right, by conquest and by actual possession. When the time for confederation came, some of the smaller States, notably Maryland, refused to come in until those States holding or claiming western territory should make a surrender of these lands to the United States. After much discussion of this point, Virginia submitted a proposition for the cession of these Western lands, which was received and accepted by Congress. In this act, executed by Virginia's representatives in the Continental Congress—Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Hardy, Arthur Lee and James Monroe—there were certain conditions, These were six in number.

It is noteworthy here that five of

number.

It is noteworthy here that five of these conditions were fully and punctually observed by the United States, while the sixth, upon which the present claim rests, was violated. For instance, one provision was that the territory ceded should be laid out and formel into States, not less than 100 nor more than 150 miles square. When it was found that this stipulation was undesirable, a petition was sent to the General Assembly of Virginia, asking for permission to change these boundaries. Thus the validity of the act of cession was again recognized.

Was for Common Use.

Was for Common Use.

Was for Common Use.

The condition which has been violated was as follows:

"That all the land within the territory so ceded to the United States and not reserved for or appropriated to any of the before mentioned purposes, or disposed of in bounties to the officers and soldiers of the American army, shall be considered as common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as have become or shall become members of the Confederation or Federal Alliance of the said States, Virginia inclusive, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully and diture, and shall be faithfully and bona fide disposed of for that purpose and for no other use or purpose what-

tangible form what may result in putting a dozen million dollars, perhaps more, in the Treasury of the Commonwealth.

The history of the Present movement is told briefly and completely in two letters. The first of these is from Dr. Robert H. Fulton, superintendent of the Miller Manual School, in Albemarle county, to Superintendent Eggieston, dated December 22, 1909.

In this letter Dr. Fulton says:

"The Fulton Letter,

"In the spring of the year 1907 you called my attention to the statements suphilibed by vorse medicate and supering the superintendent suphilibed by vorse medicate statements."

contrary, it is claimed, to the terms and provisions of cession, amount to \$30,590,078.

How much Virginia's claim is would have to be determined after searching investigation and calculation. A part of the claim might vest in Kentucky and West Virginia, then a part of Virginia. At the most, this State could not claim more than a seventh of the \$50,000,000, for at the time of the cession she had one-seventh of the wealth of the nation. Perhaps \$12,000,030 might be the share of this State. If any sort of interest at all is allowed

might be the share of this State. If any sort of interest at all is allowed it would be a great deal more.

Referred to Assembly.
The Governor's recommendatons in the premises were as follows:
"I commend to your most careful consideration the very valuble and interesting history of this transaction and the claims of the State of Virginia upon the Federal government, which have been so industriously and carefully compiled by Dr. Fulton. I have had no opportunity to make a careful personal examination of the statements contained in the documents submitted to me; hence I recommend that the General Assembly of Virginia refer this.

Look at the Steam Guage



hold its hand up on the steam gauge. Take a look inside.

Case of suffocationgrates covered with clinkers. Clean out, and feed Heat Units — Atlantic Guaranteed Coal. Makes sick boilers well. Makes all boilers eat less and do more.

ATLANTIC STATES COAL & COKE CO., Richmond, Va.

matter to an appropriate committee for examination and report. If the conclusions reached by that committee concur with those contained in the statements and facts presented herewith. I then recommend that the General Assembly authorize her representatives in Congress to take such action

Here and There in the Legislature

ed last night before the House Finance Committee, in the hall of the House of Delegates. The attendance was

Deaf and the Blind, at Staunton; Su-perintendent E. W. Nichols and Adju-tant-General Charles J. Anderson, for the Virginia Military Institute, at Lex-ington; President Lyon G. Tyler and Rector Hughes, for William and Mary College, at Williamsburg; President Edwin A. Alderman and Rector Armis-tead Gordon for the University of Vir-

His colleagues warmly greeted Sen-ator Keezell, of Rockingham, who re-turned to his seat yesterday, after an absence of several days. He was away in attendance upon the funeral of Delegate A. H. Snyder.

In biennial grand round-up, the representatives of the educational institutions in Virginia supported in whole or in part by the State, appear- and on the left. However, the smiling Senator is still in the Senate.

on, of Delegates. The attendance was good, more than 100 people being in the chamber. The interest in the proceedings demonstrated the attention ceedings demonstrated the attention which is being given to the matter of appropriations outside of the actual membership of the committee.

The requests for the most part were the same as those adduced in December before the Senate Finance Committee. But on this occasion they were more abbreviated, since each institution was given only twenty minutes in which to present its claims.

Superintendent G. W. Butts and J. H. Lindsay, of Charlottesville, appeared for the Virginia School for the Deaf and the Blind, at Staunton; Superintendent E. W. Nichts and J. Butter of the conducted Old-timers say the pages of the Sen-

Commonwealth's Attorney E. P. Buford, of Brunswick, furnished a striking example the other day of what a
man in high position may do in assisting in legislation. After a long
litigation, in which he conducted the
case of his county, he succeeded in,
finding a method by which evasion
of the tax on standing timber might
be checked. He assisted Senator Elam,
of Brunswick, in drawing a bill to effect the same end, and in a recent session was of material assistance to the
Senate Finance Committee in getting

Rector Hughes, for William and Mary College, at Williamsburg; President Edwin A. Alderman and Rector Armissis tead Gordon, for the University of Virginia, polytechnic Insitute, at Haleksburg; President Paul B. Barringer, for the Virginia Polytechnic Insitute, at Haleksburg; President J. I., Jarman, for the State France Committee in getting a grasp on the subject. It is probable the health of the Wirginia Polytechnic Insitute, at Haleksburg; President J. I., Jarman, for the State France Committee with Fresident Julian A. Burruss, for the Female Normal School, at Harrison-burg, and President E. H. Itusell, for the Female Normal School at Fredericksburg, Superintendent of Public Instruction J. D. Eggleston, Jr., assisted in several of the presentations.

The only school not represented was that for the colored deaf and blind, at the seasons will be presented later by the president of list be board. II. R. Houston, who is a member of the House Finance Committee.

The committee was in session for three hours, rising at 11 o'clock, Other sheal heavy his measure may make for three hours, rising at 11 o'clock, Other sessions will be necessary to hear departments and hospitals.

At the regular meeting of the committee vesterday morning, the interest of the penilentiary and the Laurel Reformatory were presented. The penilentiary board asked for a dining room and kitchen and a parole officer. Surgeon Carrington requested an increase in his salary.

Henry S. Huttler, of the Virginia Prison Association, preferred the same requests for the reformatory that he asked of the Senate committee.

Fulfilling his declaration made at the opening of the seasion, Senator Hott, of Newport News, yesterday introduced to be prisoned to many members are from Hichmond, and seeks on the penilentiary board, was elected superintendent of the penilentiary. The other will prevent too finary members are from Hichmond, and seeks to prevent such a condition hereafter. The committee and propersion of the penilentiary board was cleeted superintendent

On Monday at 10 o'clock the King bili, amending the Byrd liquor law, will be given a hearing by the Senate Committee on Courts of Justice. The

bill does not go to the core of the Byrd law, but suggests incidental al-terations. Special hearing on the proposed law allowing interstate freight trains to be run on Sunday will be had at 4 o'clock this afternoon by the Senate Commit-tee on Roads and Internal Navigation.

It is said that much opposition be manifested by the clergy. Senator Lesner's bill regulating cold storage will be given a hearing at the session of the Senate Committee on General Laws this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

At the meeting of the Senate Com-mittee on Courts of Justice yesterday afternoon favorable reports were given to Senator Halsey's bill requiring Fredericksburg wishes to issue bonds of the city for the purpose of enabling the city to appropriate \$2,000 in cash toward the establishment at for near there of the State Normal and Industrial School for Women. Senator Sims, of Louisa, presented a bill yesterday to this effect. Under the net passed last year, Fredericksburg is required to contribute the amount named to the establishment of the school, in order that it might be so-cated near that city, and this mode of raising the sum is proposed.

Another bill state.

T. C. Pilcher, of Fauquier, a former well known member of the Legisla-ture, was in the city yesterday.

DIAMONDS.

Are the most interesting of all jewels. They have figured in history, poems and songs, linked hearts together, provided ready money, all the while serving as beautiful ornaments. Nothing could be more acceptable or economical as a gift to one's self or one's friends.

Seventh and Main Sts.

in it. The Executive is not in the habit of chasing rainbows.

Though Superintendent Eggleston and Dr. Fulton deserve the credit for bringing the matter to the attention of the State, it must not be argued that this is a will-o'-the-wisp of recent knowledge for forty years.

The other letter referred to is that of January 22, 1916, from Mr. Eggleston, submitting the papers in the matter to the Governor, Mr. Eggleston "In the State school reports of Su-